

TENNESSEE AIR POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37243-1531



OPERATING PERMIT (TITLE V) Issued Pursuant to Tennessee Air Quality Act

This permit fulfills the requirements of Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661a-7661e) and the federal regulations promulgated thereunder at 40 CFR Part 70. (FR Vol. 57, No. 140, Tuesday, July 21, 1992 p.32295-32312). This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1200-3-9-.02(11) of the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Regulations. The permittee has been granted permission to operate an air contaminant source in accordance with emissions limitations and monitoring requirements set forth herein.

Date Issued: September 7, 2007

Permit Number: 558867

Date Expires: September 5, 2012

Issued To:

Installation Address:

Gerdau AmeriSteel

801 AmeriSteel Road
Jackson

Installation Description: STEEL SCRAP RECYCLING MILL

01: One Electric Arc (EAF) Steel Melting Furnace with Continuous Caster, EAF Dust
Silo and Lime-Storage Silos with Baghouse Controls

04: Nine Preheaters

02: One Reheat Furnace

05: One Steel Scrap Shredder

03: One Product Straightener Process with Baghouse Control

Emission Source Reference No.: 57-0189

Renewal Application Due Date: Between December 10, 2011 and March 9, 2012

Primary SIC: 33

Responsible Official:

Name: Tom Hohns
Title: V.P. General Manager

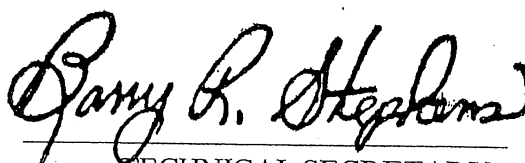
Facility Contact Person:

Name: Stephen King
Title: Environmental Manager
Phone: (731) 423-5274

Information Relied Upon:

Application dated: March 24, 2000
Revision dated: January 4, 2001
Additional Information dated: April 18, 2000; November 13, 2000; and December 01, 2000
Renewal application dated: January 25, 2006

(continued on next page)


TECHNICAL SECRETARY

No Authority is Granted by this Permit to Operate, Construct, or Maintain any Installation in Violation of any Law, Statute, Code, Ordinance, Rule, or Regulation of the State of Tennessee or any of its Political Subdivisions.

POST OR FILE AT INSTALLATION ADDRESS

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Evaluation by EPA Method 9, dated June 18, 1996

and amended September 12, 2005

2 pages

ATTACHMENT 2 AP-42 Emission Factors

8 pages

ATTACHMENT 3 Other Emission Factor Information

4 pages

ATTACHMENT 4 Other Emission Point Information

1 page

ATTACHMENT 5 Compliance Assurance Monitoring Plan

1 page

SECTION A

GENERAL PERMIT CONDITIONS

A permit issued under the provisions of paragraph 1200-3-9-.02(11) is a permit issued pursuant to the requirements of Title V of the Federal Act and its implementing Federal regulations promulgated at 40 CFR, Part 70.

- A1. Definitions. Terms not otherwise defined in the permit shall have the meaning assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation.

TAPCR 1200-3

- A2. Compliance requirement. All terms and conditions in a permit issued pursuant to paragraph 1200-3-9-.02(11) including any provisions designed to limit a source's potential to emit, are enforceable by the Administrator and citizens under the Federal Act.

The permittee shall comply with all conditions of its permit. Except for requirements specifically designated herein as not being federally enforceable (State Only), non-compliance with the permit requirements is a violation of the Federal Act and the Tennessee Air Quality Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for a permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application. Non-compliance with permit conditions specifically designated herein as not being federally enforceable (State Only) is a violation of the Tennessee Air Quality Act and may be grounds for these actions.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)2(i) and 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1(vi)(I)

- A3. Need to halt or reduce activity. The need to halt or reduce activity is not a defense for noncompliance. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the permit. However, nothing in this item shall be construed as precluding consideration of a need to halt or reduce activity as a mitigating factor in assessing penalties for noncompliance if the health, safety or environmental impacts of halting or reducing operations would be more serious than the impacts of continuing operations.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1(vi)(II)

- A4. The permit. The permit may be modified, revoked, reopened, and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1(vi)(III)

- A5. Property rights. The permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1(vi)(IV)

- A6. Submittal of requested information. The permittee shall furnish to the Technical Secretary, within a reasonable time, any information that the Technical Secretary may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or termination of the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. Upon request, the permittee shall also furnish to the Technical Secretary copies of records required to be kept by the permit. If the permittee claims that such information is confidential, the Technical Secretary may review that claim and hold the information in protected status until such time that the Board can hear any contested proceedings regarding confidentiality disputes. If the information is desired by EPA, the permittee may mail the information directly to EPA. Any claims of confidentiality for federal purposes will be determined by EPA.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1(vi)(V)

- A7. Severability clause. The requirements of this permit are severable. A dispute regarding one or more requirements of this permit does not invalidate or otherwise excuse the permittee from their duty to comply with the remaining portion of the permit.

TAPCR 1200-3-9.02(11)(e)1(v)

A8. Fee payment.

(a) The permittee shall pay an annual major source emission fee based upon the responsible official's choice of actual emissions or allowable emissions. An emission cap of 4,000 tons per year per regulated pollutant per major source SIC Code shall apply to actual or allowable based emission fees. A major source annual emission fee will not be charged for emissions in excess of the cap (s) or for carbon monoxide.

(b) Major sources who have filed a timely, complete operating permit application in accordance with 1200-3-9-.02(11), shall pay allowable emission based fees until the beginning of the next annual accounting period following receipt of their major source operating permit. At that time, the permittee shall begin paying their annual emission fee based upon their choice of actual or allowable based fees, or mixed actual and allowable based fees as stated under SECTION E of this permit. Once permitted, altering the existing choice shall be accomplished by a written request of the major source, filed in the office of the Technical Secretary at least one hundred eighty days prior to the expiration or reissuance of the major source operating permit.

(c) Major sources must conform to the following requirements with respect to fee payments:

1. If a major source choosing an allowable based annual emission fee wishes to restructure its allowable emissions for the purposes of lowering its annual emission fees, a mutually agreed upon, more restrictive regulatory requirement may be established to minimize the allowable emissions and thus the annual emission fee. The more restrictive requirement must be specified on the permit, and must include the method used to determine compliance with the limitation. The documentation procedure to be followed by the major source must also be included to insure that the limit is not exceeded. Restructuring the allowable emissions is permissible only in the annual accounting periods of eligibility and only, if the written request for restructuring is filed with the Technical Secretary at least 120 days prior to the beginning of the annual accounting period of eligibility. These periods of eligibility occur upon expiration of the initial major source operating permit, renewal of an expired major source operating permit or reissuance of a major source operating permit.

2. Beginning with the annual accounting period beginning July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998, major sources paying on allowable based emission fees will be billed by the Division no later than April 1 prior to the end of the accounting period. The major source annual emission fee is due July 1 following the end of the accounting period.

3. Beginning with the annual accounting period beginning July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998, major sources choosing an actual based annual emission fee shall file an actual emissions analysis with the Technical Secretary which summarizes the actual emissions of all regulated pollutants at the air contaminant sources of their facility. Based upon the actual emissions analysis, the source shall calculate the fee due and submit the payment and the analysis each July 1st following the end of the annual accounting period.

4. Beginning with the annual accounting period beginning July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998, major sources choosing a mixture of allowable and actual based emission fees shall file an actual emissions and allowable emissions analysis with the Technical Secretary which summarizes the actual and allowable emissions of all regulated pollutants at the air contaminant sources of their facility. Based upon the analysis, the source shall calculate the fee due and submit the payment and the analysis each July 1st following the end of the annual accounting period.

The mixed based fee shall be calculated utilizing the 4,000 ton cap specified in subparagraph 1200-3-26-.02(2)(i). In determining the tonnages to be applied toward the regulated pollutant 4,000 ton cap in a mixed based fee, the source shall first calculate the actual emission based fees for a regulated pollutant and apply that tonnage toward the regulated pollutant's cap. The remaining tonnage available in the 4,000 ton category of a regulated pollutant shall be subject to allowable emission based fee calculations for the sources that were not included in the actual emission based fee calculations. Once the 4,000 ton cap has been reached for a regulated pollutant, no additional fee shall be required.

5. Major sources choosing to pay their major source annual emission fee based on actual based emissions or a mixture of allowable and actual based emissions may request an extension of time to file their emissions analysis with the Technical Secretary. The extension may be granted by the Technical Secretary up to ninety (90) days. The request for extension must be postmarked no later than July 1 or the request for extension shall be denied. The request for extension to file must state the reason and give an adequate explanation.

An estimated annual emission fee payment of no less than eighty percent (80%) of the fee due July 1 must accompany the request for extension to avoid penalties and interest on the underpayment of the annual emission fee. A remaining balance due must accompany the emission analysis. If there has been an overpayment, a refund may be requested in writing to the Division or be applied as a credit toward next year's major source annual emission fee. The request for extension of time is not available to major sources choosing to pay their major source annual emission fee based on allowable emissions.

6. Newly constructed major sources or minor existing sources modifying their operations such that they become a major source in the midst of the standard July 1st to June 30th annual accounting period, shall pay allowable based annual emission fees for the fractional remainder of the annual accounting period commencing upon their start-up. At the beginning of the next annual accounting period, the "responsible official" of the source may choose to pay annual emission fees based on actual or allowable emissions or a mixture of the two as provided for in this rule 1200-3-26-.02.

(d) Where more than one (1) allowable emission limit is applicable to a regulated pollutant, the allowable emissions for the regulated pollutants shall not be double counted. Major sources subject to the provisions of paragraph 1200-3-26-.02(9) shall apportion their emissions as follows to ensure that their fees are not double counted.

1. Sources that are subject to federally promulgated hazardous air pollutant standards that can be imposed under Chapter 1200-3-11 or Chapter 1200-3-31 will place such regulated emissions in the specific hazardous air pollutant under regulation. If the pollutant is also in the family of volatile organic compounds or the family of particulates, the pollutant shall not be placed in that respective family category.
2. A miscellaneous category of hazardous air pollutants shall be used for hazardous air pollutants listed at part 1200-3-26-.02(2)(i)12 that do not have an allowable emission standard. A pollutant placed in this category shall not be subject to being placed in any other category such as volatile organic compounds or particulates.
3. Each individual hazardous air pollutant and the miscellaneous category of hazardous air pollutants is subject to the 4,000 ton cap provisions of subparagraph 1200-3-26-.02(2)(i).
4. Major sources that wish to pay annual emission fees for PM₁₀ on an allowable emission basis may do so if they have a specific PM₁₀ allowable emission standard. If a major source has a total particulate emission standard, but wishes to pay annual emission fees on an actual PM₁₀ emission basis, it may do so if the PM₁₀ actual emission levels are proven to the satisfaction of the Technical Secretary. The method to demonstrate the actual PM₁₀ emission levels must be made as part of the source's major source operating permit in advance in order to exercise this option. The PM₁₀ emissions reported under these options shall not be subject to fees under the family of particulate emissions. The 4,000 ton cap provisions of subparagraph 1200-3-26-.02(2)(i) shall also apply to PM₁₀ emissions.

TAPCR 1200-3-26-.02 (3) and (9) and 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1(vii)

- A9. Permit revision not required. A permit revision will not be required under any approved economic incentives, marketable permits, emissions trading and other similar programs or process for changes that are provided for in the permit.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1(viii)

- A10. Inspection and entry. Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the Technical Secretary or his authorized representative to perform the following for the purposes of determining compliance with the permit applicable requirements:

- (a) Enter upon, at reasonable times, the permittee's premises where a source is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;
- (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and
- (d) As authorized by the Clean Air Act and Chapter 1200-3-10 of TAPCR, sample or monitor at reasonable times substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.
- (e) "Reasonable times" shall be considered to be customary business hours unless reasonable cause exists to suspect noncompliance with the Act, Division 1200-3 or any permit issued pursuant thereto and the Technical Secretary specifically authorizes an inspector to inspect a facility at any other time.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)3.(ii)

- A11. Permit shield.

(a) Compliance with the conditions of this permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that:

1. Such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit; or
2. The Technical Secretary, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof.

(b) Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

1. The provisions of section 303 of the Federal Act (emergency orders), including the authority of the Administrator under that section. Similarly, the provisions of T.C.A. §68-201-109 (emergency orders) including the authority of the Governor under the section;
2. The liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
3. The applicable requirements of the acid rain program, consistent with section 408(a) of the Federal Act; or

4. The ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to section 114 of the Federal Act.
- (c) Permit shield is granted to the permittee.

A12. Permit renewal and expiration.

- (a) Permit expiration terminates the source's right to operate unless a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted at least 180 days, but no more than 270 days prior to the expiration of this permit.
- (b) Provided that the permittee submits a timely and complete application for permit renewal the source will not be considered in violation of paragraph 1200-3-9-.02(11) until the Technical Secretary takes final action on the permit application, except as otherwise noted in paragraph 1200-3-9-.02(11).
- (c) This permit, its shield provided in Condition A11, and its conditions will be extended and effective after its expiration date provided that the source has submitted a timely, complete renewal application to the Technical Secretary.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)3 and 2, 1200-3-9-.02(11)(d)1(i)(III), and 1200-3-9-.02(11)(a)2

A13. Reopening for cause.

- (a) A permit shall be reopened and revised prior to the expiration of the permit under any of the circumstances listed below:
 1. Additional applicable requirements under the Federal Act become applicable to the sources contained in this permit provided the permit has a remaining term of 3 or more years. Such a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the permit expiration date of this permit, unless the original has been extended pursuant to 1200-3-9-.02(11)(a)2.
 2. Additional requirements become applicable to an affected source under the acid rain program.
 3. The Technical Secretary or EPA determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.
 4. The Technical Secretary or EPA determines that the permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.
- (b) Proceedings to reopen and issue a permit shall follow the same proceedings as apply to initial permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists, and not the entire permit. Such reopening shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.
- (c) Reopenings for cause shall not be initiated before a notice of such intent is provided to the permittee by the Technical Secretary at least 30 days in advance of the date that the permit is to be reopened except that the Technical Secretary may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency. An emergency shall be established by the criteria of T.C.A. 68-201-109 or other compelling reasons that public welfare is being adversely affected by the operation of a source that is in compliance with its permit requirements.
- (d) If the Administrator finds that cause exists to terminate, modify, or revoke and reissue a permit as identified in A13, he is required under federal rules to notify the Technical Secretary and the permittee of such findings in writing. Upon receipt of such notification, the Technical Secretary shall investigate the matter in order to determine if he agrees or disagrees with the Administrator's findings. If he agrees with the Administrator's findings, the Technical Secretary shall conduct the reopening in the following manner:
 1. The Technical Secretary shall, within 90 days after receipt of such notification, forward to EPA a proposed determination of termination, modification, or revocation and reissuance, as appropriate. If the Administrator grants additional time to secure permit applications or additional information from the permittee, the Technical Secretary shall have the additional time period added to the standard 90 day time period.
 2. EPA will evaluate the Technical Secretary's proposed revisions and respond as to their evaluation.
 3. If EPA agrees with the proposed revisions, the Technical Secretary shall proceed with the reopening in the same manner prescribed under Condition A13 (b) and Condition A13 (c).
 4. If the Technical Secretary disagrees with either the findings or the Administrator that a permit should be reopened or an objection of the Administrator to a proposed revision to a permit submitted pursuant to Condition A13(d), he shall bring the matter to the Board at its next regularly scheduled meeting for instructions as to how he should proceed. The permittee shall be required to file a written brief expressing their position relative to the Administrator's objection and have a responsible official present at the meeting to answer questions for the Board. If the Board agrees that EPA is wrong in their demand for a permit revision, they shall instruct the Technical Secretary to conform to EPA's demand, but to issue the permit under protest preserving all rights available for litigation against EPA.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)6 and 7.

- A14. Permit transference. An administrative permit amendment allows for a change of ownership or operational control of a source where the Technical Secretary determines that no other change in the permit is necessary, provided that the following requirements are met:
- (a) Transfer of ownership permit application is filed consistent with the provisions of 1200-3-9-.03(6), and
 - (b) written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage, and liability between the current and new permittee has been submitted to the Technical Secretary.
- TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)4(i)(IV) and 1200-3-9-.03(6)
- A15. Air pollution alert. When the Technical Secretary has declared that an air pollution alert, an air pollution warning, or an air pollution emergency exists, the permittee must follow the requirements for that episode level as outlined in TAPCR 1200-3-9-.03(1) and TAPCR 1200-3-15-.03.
- A16. Construction permit required. Except as exempted in TAPCR 1200-3-9-.04, TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5, and sources considered insignificant under TAPCR 1200-3-9-.04(5), this facility shall not begin the construction of a new air contaminant source or the modification of an air contaminant source which may result in the discharge of air contaminants without first having applied for and received from the Technical Secretary a construction permit for the construction or modification of such air contaminant source.
- TAPCR 1200-3-9-.01(1)(a)
- A17. Notification of changes. The permittee shall notify the Technical Secretary 30 days prior to commencement of any of the following changes to an air contaminant source which would not be a modification requiring a construction permit.
- (a) change in air pollution control equipment
 - (b) change in stack height or diameter
 - (c) change in exit velocity of more than 25 percent or exit temperature of more than 15 percent based on absolute temperature.
- TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(7)
- A18. Schedule of compliance. The permittee will comply with any applicable requirement that becomes effective during the permit term on a timely basis. If the permittee is not in compliance the permittee must submit a schedule for coming into compliance which must include a schedule of remedial measure(s), including an enforceable set of deadlines for specific actions.
- TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(d)3 and 40 CFR Part 70.5(c)
- A19. Title VI.
- (a) The permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR, Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) in Subpart B:
 1. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to Section 82.156.
 2. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to Section 82.158.
 3. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to Section 82.161.
 - (b) If the permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles when this service involves ozone depleting substance refrigerant in the motor vehicle air conditioner (MVAC), the permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR, Part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.
 - (c) The permittee shall be allowed to switch from any ozone-depleting substance to any alternative that is listed in the Significant New Alternatives Program(SNAP) promulgated pursuant to 40 CFR, Part 82, Subpart G, Significant New Alternatives Policy Program.
- A20. 112 (r). The permittee shall comply with the requirement to submit to the Administrator or designated State Agency a risk management plan, including a registration that reflects all covered processes, by June 21, 1999, if the permittee's facility is required pursuant to 40 CFR, 68, to submit such a plan.

SECTION B

GENERAL CONDITIONS for MONITORING,
REPORTING, and ENFORCEMENT

- B1. Recordkeeping. Monitoring and related record keeping shall be performed in accordance with the requirements specified in the permit conditions for each individual permit unit. In no case shall reports of any required monitoring and record keeping be submitted less frequently than at least six months.

(a) Where applicable, records of required monitoring information include the following:

1. The date, place as defined in the permit, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. The date(s) analyses were performed;
3. The company or entity that performed the analysis;
4. The analytical techniques or methods used;
5. The results of such analyses; and
6. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.

(b) Digital data accumulation which utilizes valid data compression techniques shall be acceptable for compliance determination as long as such compression does not violate an applicable requirement and its use has been approved in advance by the Technical Secretary.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1(iii)

- B2. Retention of monitoring data. The permittee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

TAPCR 1200-3-9.02(11)(e)1(iii)(II)II

- B3. Reporting. Reports of any required monitoring and record keeping shall be submitted to the Technical Secretary in accordance with the frequencies specified in the permit conditions for each individual permit unit. Reporting periods will be dated from the end of the first complete calendar quarter following issuance of this permit unless otherwise noted. Reports shall be submitted within 60 days of the close of the reporting period unless otherwise noted. All instances of deviations from permit requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official. Reports required under "State only requirements" are not required to be certified by a responsible official.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1(iii)

- B4. Certification. Except for reports required under "State Only" requirements, any application form, report or compliance certification submitted pursuant to the requirements of this permit shall contain certification by a responsible official of truth, accuracy and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate and complete.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(d)4

- B5. Annual compliance certification. The permittee shall submit annually compliance certifications with terms and conditions contained in Sections A, B, D and E of this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. This compliance certification shall include all of the following (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports, as applicable):

- (a) The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
- (b) The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period;
- (c) Whether such method(s) or other means provide continuous or intermittent data. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required by this permit. If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with section 113(c)(2) of the Federal Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;
- (d) The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, based on the method or means designated in B5(b) above. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into

account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion* or exceedance** as defined below occurred; and

(e) Such other facts as the Technical Secretary may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

* "Excursion" shall mean a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under this paragraph, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

** "Exceedance" shall mean a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

40 CFR Part 70.6(c)(5)(iii) as amended in the Federal Register Vol.62, No.204, October 22, 1997, pages 54946 and 54947

- B6. Submission of compliance certification. The compliance certification shall be submitted to:
 The Technical Secretary and Air and EPCRA Enforcement Branch
 Division of Air Pollution Control US EPA Region IV
 ATTN: Operating Permits Program 61 Forsyth Street, SW
 9th Floor, L & C Annex Atlanta, Georgia 30303
 Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1531,

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)3(v)(IV)

- B7. Emergency provisions. An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an enforcement action brought against this source for noncompliance with a technology based emission limitation due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.

(a) The affirmative defense of the emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

1. An emergency occurred and that the permittee can identify the probable cause(s) of the emergency. "Probable" must be supported by a credible investigation into the incident that seeks to identify the causes and results in an explanation supported by generally accepted engineering or scientific principles.

2. The permitted source was at the time being properly operated. In determining whether or not a source was being properly operated, the Technical Secretary shall examine the source's written standard operating procedures which were in effect at the time of the noncompliance and any other code as detailed below that would be relevant to preventing the noncompliance. Adherence to the source's standard operating procedures will be the test of adequate preventative maintenance, careless operation, improper operation or operator error to the extent that such adherence would prevent noncompliance. The source's failure to follow recognized standards of practice to the extent that adherence to such a standard would have prevented noncompliance will disqualify the source from any claim of an emergency and an affirmative defense.

3. During the period of the emergency, the permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit.

4. The permittee submitted notice of the emergency to the Technical Secretary according to the notification criteria for malfunctions in rule 1200-3-20-.03. For the purposes of this condition, "emergency" shall be substituted for "malfunction(s)" in rule 1200-3-20-.03 to determine the relevant notification threshold. The notice shall include a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

(b) In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(c) The provisions of this condition are in addition to any emergency, malfunction or upset requirement contained in Division 1200-3 or other applicable requirement.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)7

- B8. Excess emissions reporting.

(a) The permittee shall promptly notify the Technical Secretary when any emission source, air pollution control equipment, or related facility breaks down in such a manner to cause the emission of air contaminants in excess of the applicable emission standards contained in Division 1200-3 or any permit issued thereto, or of sufficient duration to cause damage to property or public health. The permittee must provide the Technical Secretary with a statement giving all pertinent

facts, including the estimated duration of the breakdown. Violations of the visible emission standard which occur for less than 20 minutes in one day (midnight to midnight) need not be reported. Prompt notification will be within 24 hours of the malfunction and shall be provided by telephone to the Division's Nashville office. The Technical Secretary shall be notified when the condition causing the failure or breakdown has been corrected. In attainment and unclassified areas if emissions other than from sources designated as significantly impacting on a nonattainment area in excess of the standards will not and do not occur over more than a 24-hour period (or will not recur over more than a 24-hour period) and no damage to property and or public health is anticipated, notification is not required.

(b) Any malfunction that creates an imminent hazard to health must be reported by telephone immediately to the Division's Nashville office and to the State Civil Defense.

(c) A log of all malfunctions, startups, and shutdowns resulting in emissions in excess of the standards in Division 1200-3 or any permit issued thereto must be kept at the plant. All information shall be entered in the log no later than twenty-four (24) hours after the startup or shutdown is complete, or the malfunction has ceased or has been corrected. Any later discovered corrections can be added in the log as footnotes with the reason given for the change. This log must record at least the following:

1. Stack or emission point involved
2. Time malfunction, startup, or shutdown began and/or when first noticed
3. Type of malfunction and/or reason for shutdown
4. Time startup or shutdown was complete or time the air contaminant source returned to normal operation
5. The company employee making entry on the log must sign, date, and indicate the time of each log entry

The information under items 1. and 2. must be entered into the log by the end of the shift during which the malfunction or startup began. For any source utilizing continuous emission(s) monitoring, continuous emission(s) monitoring collection satisfies the above log keeping requirement.

TAPCR 1200-3-20-.03 and .04

- B9. Malfunctions, startups and shutdowns - reasonable measures required. The permittee must take all reasonable measures to keep emissions to a minimum during startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions. These measures may include installation and use of alternate control systems, changes in operating methods or procedures, cessation of operation until the process equipment and/or air pollution control equipment is repaired, maintaining sufficient spare parts, use of overtime labor, use of outside consultants and contractors, and other appropriate means. Failures that are caused by poor maintenance, careless operation or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions. This provision does not apply to standards found in 40 CFR, Parts 60(Standards of performance for new stationary sources), 61(National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants) and 63(National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories).

TAPCR 1200-3-20-.02

- B10. Sources located in non-attainment areas or having significant impact on air quality in a non-attainment area. The owner or operator of all sources located in non-attainment areas or having a significant impact on air quality in a non-attainment area (for the pollutant designated) must submit a report to the Technical Secretary within thirty (30) days after the end of each calendar quarter listing the times at which malfunctions, startups and/or shutdowns, which resulted in emissions greater than any applicable emission limits and the estimated amount of emissions discharged during such times. This report shall also include total emissions during the quarter and be reported in a format specified by the Technical Secretary.

TAPCR 1200-3-20-.04(2)

- B11. Report required upon the issuance of a notice of violation for excess emissions. The permittee must submit within twenty (20) days after receipt of the notice of violation, the data shown below to assist the Technical Secretary in deciding whether to excuse or validate the violation. If this data has previously been available to the Technical Secretary prior to the issuance of the notice of violation no further action is required of the violating source. However, if the source desires to submit additional information, then this must be submitted within the same twenty (20) day time period. The minimum data requirements are:
- (a) The identity of the stack and/or other emission point where the excess emission(s) occurred;
 - (b) The magnitude of the excess emissions expressed in pounds per hour and the units of the applicable emission limitation and the operating data and calculations used in determining the magnitude of the excess emissions;
 - (c) The time and duration of the emissions;
 - (d) The nature and cause of such emissions;
 - (e) For malfunctions, the steps taken to correct the situation and the action taken or planned to prevent the recurrence of such malfunctions;

- (f) The steps taken to limit the excess emissions during the occurrence reported, and
 - (g) If applicable, documentation that the air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or processes were at all times maintained and operated in a manner consistent with good operating practices for minimizing emissions.
- Failure to submit the required report within the twenty (20) day period specified shall preclude the admissibility of the data for consideration of excusal for malfunctions.

TAPCR 1200-3-20-.06(2),(3) and (4)

SECTION C
PERMIT CHANGES

- C1. Operational flexibility changes. The source may make operational flexibility changes that are not addressed or prohibited by the permit without a permit revision subject to the following requirements:
- (a) The change cannot be subject to a requirement of Title IV of the Federal Act or Chapter 1200-3-30.
 - (b) The change cannot be a modification under any provision of Title I of the federal Act or Division 1200-3.
 - (c) Each change shall meet all applicable requirements and shall not violate any existing permit term or condition.
 - (d) The source must provide contemporaneous written notice to the Technical Secretary and EPA of each such change, except for changes that are below the threshold of levels that are specified in Rule 1200-3-9-.04.
 - (e) The change shall not qualify for a permit shield under the provisions of part 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)6.
 - (f) The permittee shall keep a record describing the changes made at the source that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes. The records shall be retained until the changes are incorporated into subsequently issued permits.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(a)4 (ii)

- C2. Section 502(b)(10) changes.
- (a) The permittee can make certain changes without requiring a permit revision, if the changes are not modifications under Title I of the Federal Act or Division 1200-3 and the changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the permit. The permittee must, however, provide the Administrator and Technical Secretary with written notification within a minimum of 7 days in advance of the proposed changes. The Technical Secretary may waive the 7 day advance notice in instances where the source demonstrates in writing that an emergency necessitates the change. Emergency shall be demonstrated by the criteria of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)7 and in no way shall it include changes solely to take advantages of an unforeseen business opportunity. The Technical Secretary and EPA shall attach each such notice to their copy of the relevant permit.
 - (b) The written notification must include the following:
 - 1. brief description of the change within the permitted facility;
 - 2. specifies the date on which the change will occur;
 - 3. declares any change in emissions; and
 - 4. declares any permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.
 - (c) The permit shield provisions of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)6 shall not apply to Section 502(b)(10) changes.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(a)4 (i)

- C3. Administrative amendment.
- (a) Administrative permit amendments to this permit shall be in accordance with 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)4. The source may implement the changes addressed in the request for an administrative amendment immediately upon submittal of the request.
 - (b) The permit shield shall be extended as part of an administrative permit amendment revision consistent with the provisions of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)6 for such revisions made pursuant to item (c) of this condition which meet the relevant requirements of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e), TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f) and TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(g) for significant permit modifications.
 - (c) Proceedings to review and grant administrative permit amendments shall be limited to only those parts of the permit for which cause to amend exists, and not the entire permit.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)4

- C4. Minor permit modifications.
- (a) The permittee may submit an application for a minor permit modification in accordance with TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5(ii).
 - (b) The permittee may make the change proposed in its minor permit modification immediately after an application is filed with the Technical Secretary.
 - (c) Proceedings to review and modify permits shall be limited to only those parts of the permit for which cause to modify exists, and not the entire permit.
 - (d) Minor permit modifications do not qualify for a permit shield.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5(ii)

C5. Significant permit modifications.

- (a) The permittee may submit an application for a significant modification in accordance with TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5(iv).
- (b) Proceedings to review and modify permits shall be limited to only those parts of the permit for which cause to modify exists, and not the entire permit.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5(iv)

C6. New construction or modifications.

Future construction at this source that is subject to the provisions of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.01 shall be governed by the following:

- (a) The permittee shall designate in their construction permit application the route that they desire to follow for the purposes of incorporating the newly constructed or modified sources into their existing operating permit. The Technical Secretary shall use that information to prepare the operating permit application submittal deadlines in their construction permit.
- (b) Sources desiring the permit shield shall choose the administrative amendment route of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)4 or the significant modification route of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5(iv).
- (c) Sources desiring expediency instead of the permit shield shall choose the minor permit modification procedure route of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5(ii) or group processing of minor modifications under the provisions of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(f)5(iii) as applicable to the magnitude of their construction.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(d) 1(i)(V)

SECTION D

GENERAL APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS

- D1. Visible emissions. With the exception of air emission sources exempt from the requirements of TAPCR Chapter 1200-3-5 and air emission sources for which a different opacity standard is specifically provided elsewhere in this permit, the permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow or permit discharge of a visible emission from any air contaminant source with an opacity in excess of twenty (20) percent for an aggregate of more than five (5) minutes in any one (1) hour or more than twenty (20) minutes in any twenty-four (24) hour period; provided, however, that for fuel burning installations with fuel burning equipment of input capacity greater than 600 million btu per hour, the permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit discharge of a visible emission from any fuel burning installation with an opacity in excess of twenty (20) percent (6-minute average) except for one six minute period per one (1) hour of not more than forty (40) percent opacity. Sources constructed or modified after July 7, 1992 shall utilize 6-minute averaging.

Consistent with the requirements of TAPCR Chapter 1200-3-20, due allowance may be made for visible emissions in excess of that permitted under TAPCR 1200-3-5 which are necessary or unavoidable due to routine startup and shutdown conditions. The facility shall maintain a continuous, current log of all excess visible emissions showing the time at which such conditions began and ended and that such record shall be available to the Technical Secretary or his representative upon his request.

TAPCR 1200-3-5-.01(1), TAPCR 1200-3-5-.03(6) and TAPCR 1200-3-5-.02(1)

- D2. General provisions and applicability for non-process gaseous emissions. Any person constructing or otherwise establishing a non-portable air contaminant source emitting gaseous air contaminants after April 3, 1972, or relocating an air contaminant source more than 1.0 km from the previous position after November 6, 1988, shall install and utilize the best equipment and technology currently available for controlling such gaseous emissions.

TAPCR 1200-3-6-.03(2)

- D3. Non-process emission standards. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate emissions from non-process sources in excess of the standards in TAPCR 1200-3-6.

- D4. General provisions and applicability for process gaseous emissions. Any person constructing or otherwise establishing an air contaminant source emitting gaseous air contaminants after April 3, 1972, or relocating an air contaminant source more than 1.0 km from the previous position after November 6, 1988, shall install and utilize equipment and technology which is deemed reasonable and proper by the Technical Secretary.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.07(2)

- D5. Particulate emissions from process emission sources. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit particulate emissions from process sources in excess of the standards in TAPCR 1200-3-7.

- D6. Sulfur dioxide emission standards. The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit Sulfur dioxide emissions from process and non-process sources in excess of the standards in TAPCR 1200-3-14. Regardless of the specific emission standard, new process sources shall utilize the best available control technology as deemed appropriate by the Technical Secretary of the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board.

- D7. Fugitive Dust.

(a) The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit any materials to be handled, transported, or stored; or a building, its appurtenances, or a road to be used, constructed, altered, repaired, or demolished without taking reasonable precautions to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Such reasonable precautions shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, grading of roads, or the clearing of land;
2. Application of asphalt, oil, water, or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, material stock piles, and other surfaces which can create airborne dusts;
3. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods shall be employed during sandblasting or other similar operations.

(b) The permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit fugitive dust to be emitted in such manner to exceed five (5) minutes per hour or twenty (20) minutes per day as to produce a visible emission beyond the property line of the property on which the emission originates, excluding malfunction of equipment as provided in Chapter 1200-3-20.

TAPCR 1200-3-8

D8. Open burning. The permittee shall comply with the TAPCR 1200-3-4-.04 for all open burning activities at the facility.

TAPCR 1200-3-4

D9. Asbestos. Where applicable, the permittee shall comply with the requirements of 1200-3-11-.02(d) when conducting any renovation or demolition activities at the facility.

TAPCR 1200-3-11-.02(d) and 40 CFR, Part 61

D10. Annual certification of compliance. The generally applicable requirements set forth in Section D of this permit are intended to apply to activities and sources that are not subject to source-specific applicable requirements contained in State of Tennessee and U.S. EPA regulations. By annual certification of compliance, the permittee shall be considered to meet the monitoring and related record keeping and reporting requirements of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1.(iii) and 1200-3-10-.04(2)(b)1 and compliance requirements of TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)3.(i). The permittee shall submit compliance certification for these conditions annually.

SECTION E

SOURCE SPECIFIC EMISSION STANDARDS, OPERATING LIMITATIONS, and MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING and REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

57-0189	Facility Description:	Scrap Steel Recycling Mill with one Electric Arc (EAF) Steel Melting Furnace with Continuous Caster and Storage Silos with a baghouse, one Reheat Furnace, one Product Straightener with baghouse control, three Preheaters, one Steel Scrap Shredder, one Dust Processing facility, one Rotary Hearth Furnace, and one Shot Blasting operation.
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Conditions E1 through E3-6 apply to all sources in Section E of this permit unless otherwise noted.

E1. Fee payment: Mixed emissions basis.

FEE EMISSIONS SUMMARY TABLE FOR MAJOR SOURCE 57-0189

REGULATED POLLUTANTS	ALLOWABLE EMISSIONS (tons per AAP) Point 04	ACTUAL EMISSIONS (tons per AAP) Points 01, 02, 03, and 05	COMMENTS
PARTICULATE MATTER (PM)	8.3	AEAR	Includes all PM ₁₀ emissions.
PM ₁₀	N/A	N/A	
SO ₂	0.4	AEAR	
VOC	1.1	AEAR	
NO _x	31.0	AEAR	
Lead	N/A	AEAR	
CATEGORY OF MISCELLANEOUS HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAP WITHOUT A STANDARD)*			
VOC FAMILY GROUP	N/A	N/A	
NON-VOC GASEOUS GROUP	N/A	N/A	
PM FAMILY GROUP	N/A	AEAR	Lead, included in PM emissions above
CATEGORY OF SPECIFIC HAZARDOUS AIR POLLUTANTS (HAP WITH A STANDARD)**			
VOC FAMILY GROUP	N/A	N/A	
NON-VOC GASEOUS GROUP	N/A	N/A	
PM FAMILY GROUP	N/A	N/A	
CATEGORY OF NSPS POLLUTANTS NOT LISTED ABOVE***			
EACH NSPS POLLUTANT NOT LISTED ABOVE	N/A	N/A	

NOTES

AAP The Annual Accounting Period (AAP) is a twelve (12) consecutive month period that begins each July 1st and ends June 30th of the following year. The present Annual Accounting Period began July 1, 2007 and ends June 30, 2008. The next Annual Accounting Period begins July 1, 2008 and ends June 30, 2009.

N/A N/A indicates that no emissions are specified for fee computation.

AEAR AEAR indicates that an Actual Emissions Analysis is Required to determine the actual emissions of

- (1) each regulated pollutant (Particulate matter, SO₂, VOC, NO_x and so forth. See TAPCR 1200-3-26-.02(2)(i) for the definition of a regulated pollutant.),
- (2) each pollutant group (VOC Family, Non-VOC Gaseous, and Particulate Family), and

(3) the **Miscellaneous HAP Category**
under consideration during the **Annual Accounting Period**.

* **Category Of Miscellaneous HAP (HAP Without A Standard):** This category is made-up of hazardous air pollutants that do not have a federal or state standard. Each HAP is classified into one of three groups, the **VOC Family** group, the **Non-VOC Gaseous** group, or the **Particulate (PM) Family** group. **For fee computation**, the **Miscellaneous HAP Category** is subject to the 4,000 ton cap provisions of subparagraph 1200-3-26-.02(2)(i).

** **Category Of Specific HAP (HAP With A Standard):** This category is made-up of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) that are subject to Federally promulgated Hazardous Air Pollutant Standards that can be imposed under Chapter 1200-3-11 or Chapter 1200-3-31. Each individual hazardous air pollutant is classified into one of three groups, the **VOC Family** group, the **Non-VOC Gaseous** group, or the **Particulate (PM) Family** group. **For fee computation**, each individual hazardous air pollutant of the **Specific HAP Category** is subject to the 4,000 ton cap provisions of subparagraph 1200-3-26-.02(2)(i).

*** **Category Of NSPS Pollutants Not Listed Above:** This category is made-up of each New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) pollutant whose emissions are not included in the **PM**, **SO₂**, **VOC** or **NO_x** emissions from each source in this permit. **For fee computation**, each **NSPS pollutant not listed above** is subject to the 4,000 ton cap provisions of subparagraph 1200-3-26-.02(2)(i).

END NOTES

- The permittee shall:**
- (1) Pay major source annual mixture (allowable and actual) based emission fees, as requested by the responsible official for each annual accounting period (AAP) by July 1 of each year.
 - (2) Prepare an **actual emissions and allowable emissions analysis** for each AAP (July 1 through June 30) in accordance with the above **Fee Emissions Summary Table**. The **actual emissions and allowable emissions analysis** shall include:
 - (a) the completed **Fee Emissions Summary Table**,
 - (b) each **AEAR** required by the above **Fee Emissions Summary Table**, and
 - (c) the records required by the logs required by condition E3-4 of this permit. These records shall be used to complete the **AEAR's** required by the above **Fee Emissions Summary Table**.
 - (3) Submit the **actual emissions and allowable emissions analysis** at the time the fees are paid in full.
 - (4) Calculate the fee due based upon the **actual emissions and allowable emissions analysis**, and submit the payment on July 1st following the end of the **annual accounting period**. If any part of any fee imposed under TAPCR 1200-3-26-.02 is not paid within fifteen (15) days of the due date, penalties shall at once accrue as specified in TAPCR 1200-3-26-.02(8). Major sources may request an extension of time to file their emissions analysis with the Technical Secretary as specified in Condition A8(c)5 of this permit. Emissions for regulated pollutants shall not be double counted as specified in Condition A8(d) of this permit.

Payment of the fee due and the actual emissions and allowable emissions analysis shall be submitted to The Technical Secretary at the address in Condition E2(b) of this permit.

TAPCR 1200-3-26-.02 (3) and (9), and 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1 (iii) and (vii)

E2. Reporting requirements.**(a) Semiannual reports.**

The first report since issuance of this permit shall cover the period beginning July 1, 2007, and ending December 31, 2007. The report shall be submitted within 60 days after the 6-month period ends. Subsequent reports shall be submitted within 60 days after the end of each 6-month period following the first report.

These semiannual reports shall include:

- (1) Any monitoring and recordkeeping required by the following logs and conditions: Logs 1 and 2 of E4-9; E4-10; Logs 4 and 5 of E4-11; Log 7 of E6-2 and Log 9 of E8-4 of this permit. However, a summary report of this data is acceptable provided there is sufficient information to enable the Technical Secretary to evaluate compliance.
- (2) The visible emission evaluation readings from Conditions E3-1, E4-13, E5-9, and E7-8 of this permit, if required. However, a summary report of this data is acceptable provided there is sufficient information to enable the Technical Secretary to evaluate compliance.
- (3) Identification of all instances of deviations from ALL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS.

These reports must be certified by a responsible official consistent with condition B4 of this permit and shall be submitted to The Technical Secretary at the address in Condition E2(c) of this permit.

TAPCR 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)1.(iii)

(b) Annual compliance certification.

The permittee shall submit annually compliance certifications with terms and conditions contained in Sections A, B, D, and E of this permit, including emission limitations, standards, or work practices. This compliance certification shall include all of the following (provided that the identification of applicable information may cross-reference the permit or previous reports, as applicable):

- (1) The identification of each term or condition of the permit that is the basis of the certification;
- (2) The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period;
- (3) Whether such method(s) or other means provide continuous or intermittent data. Such methods and other means shall include, at a minimum, the methods and means required by this permit. If necessary, the owner or operator also shall identify any other material information that must be included in the certification to comply with section 113(c)(2) of the Federal Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information;
- (4) The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, based on the method or means designated in E2(b)2 above. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion* or exceedance** as defined below occurred; and
- (5) Such other facts as the Technical Secretary may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

* Excursion shall mean a departure from an indicator range established for monitoring under this paragraph, consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

** Exceedance shall mean a condition that is detected by monitoring that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) are greater than the applicable emission limitation or standard (or less than the applicable standard in the case of a percent reduction requirement) consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring.

The first certification since issuance of this permit shall cover the period beginning January 1, 2007, and ending December 31, 2007. The certification shall be submitted within 60 days after the 12-month period ends. Subsequent certifications shall be submitted within 60 days after the end of each 12-month period following the first certification.

These certifications shall be submitted to: TN APCD and EPA

The Technical Secretary
Division of Air Pollution Control
ATTN: Operating Permit Program
9th Floor, L & C Annex
401 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1531

and Air and EPCRA Enforcement Branch
US EPA Region IV
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

40 CFR Part 70.6(c)(5)(iii) as amended in the Federal Register Vol.62, No.204, October 22, 1997, pages 54946 and 54947

E3. General Permit Requirements.

E3-1. Visible emission limitation

Visible emissions from the sources at this facility, unless otherwise noted, shall not exhibit greater than twenty percent (20%) opacity, except for one (1) six-minute period in any one (1) hour period, and for no more than four (4) six-minute periods in any twenty-four (24) hour period. Visible emissions shall be determined by EPA Method 9, as published in the current 40-CFR 60, Appendix A (6 minute average).

TAPCR 1200-3-5-.01(3) and information contained in the agreement letters dated October 30, 1985, January 11, 1999 and June 30, 1999 from the permittee.

Compliance Method: The permittee shall assure compliance with the opacity limitation by utilizing the Division's opacity matrix dated June 18, 1996 and amended September 12, 2005 for EPA Method 9 that is enclosed as Attachment 1.

If the magnitude and frequency of excursions reported by the permittee in the periodic monitoring for emissions is unsatisfactory to the Technical Secretary, this permit may be reopened to impose additional opacity monitoring requirements.

E3-2. Notification of non-applicability of Subpart DDDDD

The Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) standards identified as 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD Section 112 of the Clean Air Act do not apply to any sources at this facility.

E3-3. Fugitive emission restriction

Fugitive emissions from this facility shall not produce a visible emission in excess of five minutes per hour or twenty minutes per day beyond the property line as determined by Tennessee Visible Emission Evaluation Method 4, excluding malfunction of equipment as provided in TAPCR 1200-3-20.

TAPCR 1200-3-8-.01

E3-4. Fee Emissions Summary Table

TAPCR 1200-3-26-.02(9)(b)

Compliance Method: The sum of the actual emissions as calculated on a monthly basis in accordance with conditions E4-8, E5-10, E6-4, and E8-4 shall be entered into the table provided below:

FEE ACCOUNTING PERIOD OF JULY 1, 20____ TO JUNE 30, 20____

SOURCE 57-0189

Source	PM (ton per year)	SO ₂ (tons per year)	VOC (tons per year)	NO _x (tons per year)	Lead (tons per year)
-01					
-02					
-03					
-05					
-08					
Total					

No additional fees shall be paid on lead as it is emitted as particulate matter (PM).

E3-5. Preventative dust requirement

Reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the generation of fugitive dust from all sources.

TAPCR 1200-3-8-.01

Compliance Method: The Technical Secretary may require proof of compliance with this standard.

E3-6. Fugitive emission restriction

Fugitive emissions from road(s) shall meet 10% opacity utilizing Tennessee Visible Emission Evaluation Method 1, as adopted by the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Board on April 29, 1982, as amended on September 15, 1982, and as amended on August 24, 1984.

Permit 945765P

E3-7. The Permittee is not required to file an accidental release plan pursuant to Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act and 1200-3-32 of the Tennessee Air Pollution Control Regulations.

E3-8. This permit #558867 reflects the first renewal of Title V (Major Source Operating Permit) # 548094 and subsequent revisions.

E3-9. Data Entry Requirements

- For monthly recordkeeping, all data, including the results of all calculations, must be entered into the log no later than 30 days from the end of the month for which the data is required.
- For weekly recordkeeping, all data, including the results of all calculations, must be entered into the log no later than 7 days from the end of the week for which the data is required.
- For daily recordkeeping, all data, including the results of all calculations, must be entered into the log no later than 7 days from the end of the day for which the data is required.

57-0189-01

**One Electric Arc
(EAF) Steel Melting
Furnace with
Continuous Caster,
EAF Dust Silo and
Lime Storage Silos
with Baghouse
Controls**

One Electric Arc (EAF) Steel Melting furnace with Continuous Caster, EAF dust silo and lime-storage with baghouse controls. The EAF has six (6) burners with a total maximum rated heat capacity of 54,000,000 Btu per hour. The EAF uses natural gas a supplemental fuel to the electric supply. The EAF particulate matter emissions are controlled by a direct evacuation control system and a canopy hood evacuation system. EAF dust is collected in a baghouse and stored in a silo, which has an additional baghouse. Lime storage silos are controlled by a baghouse.

PSD – NSPS

See the Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Plan included as Attachment #5.

E4. Conditions specific to source 57-0189-01.
E4-1. Steel Production Restriction

Maximum steel produced by this source shall not exceed 135 tons per hour based on a daily scheduled operating hour average and 1,100,000 tons during all intervals of twelve consecutive months.

Permit Number 955863P

Compliance Method: The permittee shall enter the amount of steel produced in Logs 1 and 2 of condition E4-8 and shall enter the number of operating hours in Log 2 of condition E4-8.

E4-2. Particulate Matter (PM) Emission Limitation from Control Systems

Maximum PM emitted from all control systems serving this source shall not exceed 0.0041 grains per dry standard cubic foot and a combined total of 40.76 pounds per hour.

40 CFR §60.272 (a)(1)

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by complying with Conditions E4-10—E4-11, which detail the NSPS standards from §§60.270-276, Subpart AA—“Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974, and On or Before August 17, 1983.”

E4-3. PM Emission Limitation bypassing the Control Systems

Maximum PM emissions from this source not passing through the control system shall not exceed 3.8 pounds per hour and 13.5 tons per all consecutive 12-month intervals.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.01(5) and 955863P

Compliance Method: Compliance with the annual limit shall be assured by completing Log 2. Compliance with the hourly limit shall be assured by complying with conditions E4-10 and E4-11, which detail the NSPS standards from §§60.270-276, Subpart AA—“Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974, and On or Before August 17, 1983.” When conditions E4-10 and E4-11 are met, the following calculation demonstrates compliance with the hourly limit.

$$E_{PM,i} = (APR_i) \times (1.4) \times (1 - 98\%)$$

Where:

- $E_{PM,i}$: = Particulate emission rate during a particular production period (lb/hr);
- APR_i : = Average actual production rate (steel produced) for the source during the production period (tons/hr);
- i : = Individual production period (limited to 24 hours);
- 1.4: = Uncontrolled particulate emission factor for the operation, pounds of particulate per ton of steel produced as published in AP-42 Table 12.5-1, Section 12.5 Iron and Steel Production dated 10/86; and
- 98%: = Overall dust capture efficiency when both of the baghouses are functional, percent by weight.

E4-4. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Emission Limitation

Maximum SO₂ emitted from this source shall not exceed 40.5 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-14-.01(3) and information contained in July 11, 1997 letter from permittee

Compliance Method: Compliance with the annual limit shall be assured by completing Log 1. Compliance with the hourly limit shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emissions limit for Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂). The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum amount of steel produced as listed in Condition E4-1 by the emission

factor for SO₂ per ton steel produced as provided in the materials enclosed with the PSD application dated October 2002. (See Attachment 3)

E4-5. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) Limitation

Maximum VOC emitted from this source shall not exceed 44.5 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.07(2)

Compliance Method: Compliance with the annual limit shall be assured by completing Log 1. Compliance with the hourly limit shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emissions limit for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum amount of steel produced as listed in Condition E4-2 by the emission factor for VOC per ton steel produced as provided in the materials enclosed with the PSD application dated October 2002. (See Attachment 3)

E4-6. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) Limitation

Maximum NO_x emitted from this source shall not exceed 72.9 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.07(2)

Compliance Method: Compliance with the annual limit shall be assured by completing Log 1. Compliance with the hourly limit shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emissions limit for Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum amount of steel produced as listed in Condition E4-1 by the emission factor for Nitrogen Oxides per ton steel produced as provided in the materials enclosed with the PSD application dated October 2002. (See Attachment 3)

E4-7. Carbon Monoxide (CO) Limitation

Maximum CO emitted from this source shall not exceed 945 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.07(2) and TAPCR 1200-3-9-.01(4)

Compliance Method: Compliance with the annual limit shall be assured by completing Log 1. Compliance with the hourly limit shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emissions limit for Carbon Monoxide (CO). The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum amount of steel produced as listed in Condition E4-1 by the emission factor for CO per ton of steel provided in the materials enclosed with the PSD application dated October 2002. (See Attachment 3)

E4-8. Annual Emission Requirement

Per TAPCR 1200-3-26-.02(9), actual emissions, steel production, and hours of operation shall be determined for compliance purposes and for each fee accounting period for the billable pollutants by completing Logs 1 and 2.

**LOG 1
LOG OF STEEL PRODUCTION AND POLLUTANT EMISSIONS FOR SOURCE 01 FOR FEE PURPOSES AND ANNUAL EMISSIONS RATE COMPLIANCE**

Month/Year	Tons of Steel Produced	SO ₂		VOC		NOx		CO	
		(tons/month)	(tons/12 months)	(tons/month)	(tons/12 months)	(tons/month)	(tons/12 months)	(tons/month)	(tons/12 months)
July/Year									
June/Year									
12 Month Total									

Note: CO is not included for fee purposes, only for compliance purposes.

The emission factors to be used are in pounds emissions / ton of steel produced and are provided in Attachment 3.

The "tons/12 months" values are the sum of the pollutant emissions in the 11 months preceding the month just completed plus the pollutant emissions in the month just completed.

LOG 2¹

LOG OF PARTICULATE AND LEAD EMISSION TONNAGE FOR SOURCE 01 FOR GENERAL FEE PURPOSES AND FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE ANNUAL LIMIT FOR PARTICULATE NOT PASSING THROUGH THE CONTROL DEVICE.

Month/Year	Steel Produced		PM not passing through the control system		Total Hours of Operation	PM passing through the control device		Total PM	Lead
	(tons/month)	(tons/12 months)	(tons/month) ²	(tons/12 months) ³		(tons/month) ⁴	(tons/month) ⁴	(tons/month)	(tons/month) ⁵
July/Year									
June/Year									
12 month Total									

Notes: 1—Only the column tons/12 month for Steel Produced and PM not passing through a control device shall be used for compliance purposes.

2— Calculate emission in tons/month using the equation: $EF \times \text{Material Input}$ where EF is 1.4×10^{-5} for fugitive emissions.

3— The "tons/12 months" values are the sum of the pollutant emissions in the 11 months preceding the month just completed plus the pollutant emissions in the month just completed.

4— Calculate emission in tons/month using the equation: $EF \times \text{Hours of Operation}$ where EF is 2.038×10^{-2} .

5— Lead emissions are 2.6 percent of particulate, per the permit application. Fees for particulate matter emissions include lead emissions.

E4-9. Performance Testing Requirements.

The permittee shall conduct a performance test within 180 days of the startup of the electric arc furnace (EAF) after modifications are complete and at the minimum frequency of once every five years. The owner or operator of this facility shall furnish the Technical Secretary with a written report of the results of an emissions performance test for the following pollutants:

- Particulate matter
- Sulfur dioxide
- Nitrogen oxides
- Carbon monoxide
- Lead

The performance testing shall be conducted on the EAF control devices and data reduced in accordance with methods and procedures specified in 40 CFR 60, Appendix A.

The Technical Secretary shall be notified of the testing date at least thirty (30) days prior to conducting the testing, so that an official observer may be present. At least sixty (60) days prior to conducting the testing the source owner or operator shall submit a testing protocol to the Technical Secretary for approval. For approval, the test protocol must list the testing methodologies utilized and propose the process and control equipment parameters to be monitored during the testing. The test protocol must be approved prior to conducting the testing.

NSPS Conditions derived from the NSPS source standards at §60.270-276 apply to source 57-0189-01.

E4-10. Opacity Restrictions.

No owner or operator subject to TAPCR 1200-3-16-.26 shall discharge or cause the discharge from an electric arc furnace any gases which:

- a. Exit from a control device that exceeds 3% opacity.
- b. Exit from a shop and, due solely to the operations of any EAF that exceeds 6% opacity
 - (i) Shop opacity shall not exceed 20% during charging periods, and
 - (ii) Shop opacity shall not exceed 20% during tapping periods.

40 CFR §60.272 and information contained in the agreement letter January 15, 1998 (20% during tapping periods) from the permittee.

Compliance Method: For the shop opacity during charging and tapping the permittee shall assure compliance by utilizing the opacity matrix dated June 18, 1996 and amended September 12, 2005, enclosed as Attachment 1.

The permittee shall assure compliance with all opacity standards by utilizing EPA Method 9, as published in the current 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (6 minute average)

a) The following procedures shall be used for opacity readings from both the EAF baghouses and shop areas during melting and refining periods:

- 1. Emissions readings shall be conducted by a certified visible emission evaluators on forms prescribed by the Technical Secretary.
- 2. Visible emission observations of baghouse opacity shall be conducted at least once per day when the furnace is operating in the melting and refining period for at least three six-minute periods each reading.
- 3. Visible emission observations of shop opacity shall be conducted at least once per day when the furnace is operating in the melting and refining period for at least one six minute periods each reading.
- 4. Visible emissions evaluations shall be performed on at least ninety-three (93) percent of the EAF's operational days during each calendar quarter.
- 5. Permittee shall bear responsibility of conducting the visible emissions evaluations, except when division personnel conduct readings.

6. Copies of all aforementioned records shall be submitted to the Technical Secretary within thirty (30) days of the end of each calendar quarter pursuant to 40 CFR 60.7. Verification that these quarterly reports have been submitted shall be documented in each semiannual report in accordance with Condition E2(a)(1).
7. The highest opacity value shall be used when more than one opening exhibits opacity from the same cause.

Consistent with the requirements of Chapter 1200-3-20 and Rule 1200-3-5-.02, due allowance shall be made for visible emissions in excess of that allowed in this permit which are necessary or unavoidable due to routine startup and shutdown conditions.

E4-11. Daily recordkeeping requirements.

Daily records shall be maintained with the following information per 40 CFR §60.274:

1. Time and duration of each charge;
2. Time and duration of each tap;
3. Flow data obtained by either
 - a. checking and recording the control system's fan motor amperes and damper position once per shift, or
 - b. installing a continuous monitoring device that records the volumetric flow rate through each separately ducted hood;
4. The permittee shall perform monthly operational status inspections of the equipment that is important to the performance of the total capture system (i.e., ductwork, dampers, and damper switches). This inspection shall include observations of the physical appearance of the equipment (e.g., presence of hole in ductwork or hoods, flow constrictions caused by dents or accumulated dust in ductwork, and fan erosion). Any deficiencies shall be noted and proper maintenance performed.

40 CFR §60.274

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by (a) maintaining Log 4 of the time and duration of each charge and each tap and the fan's amperes (once per shift) and the damper positions (once per shift) and Log 5 of monthly inspections. This log must be retained for a period of not less than five years and be made available for inspection by the Technical Secretary or representative.

LOG 4

DAILY LOG MONITORING OPERATIONS FOR COMPLIANCE PURPOSES FOR SOURCE 01

Date	Heat	Charge			Tap			Controls*	
		Start Time	Stop Time	Total Time	Start Time	Stop Time	Total Time	Fan Amperes	Damper Position

Notes: *Check and record the control system fan motor amperes and record damper positions once per shift.

LOG 5

MONTHLY OPERATIONAL STATUS INSPECTION LOG FOR SOURCE 01

Month/Year	Observations and Deficiencies			Maintenance Performed**
	Visual Inspection of ductwork and mechanical parts*	Dampers	Damper Switches	

Notes: * Physical appearance: presence of hole in ductwork or hoods, flow constrictions caused by dents or accumulated dust in ductwork, fan erosion, etc.

** Note what maintenance was performed, by whom, and when.

57-0189-02	Reheat Furnace	The reheat furnace, used to heat billets to rolling temperature, has a maximum rated heat capacity of 144,000,000 Btu per hour. Natural gas is the primary fuel with No. 2 fuel oil as standby fuel.
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E5. Conditions specific to source 57-0189-02.**E5-1. Fuel Use Restriction**

Natural gas and No. 2 fuel oil only shall be used as fuel for this source. No. 2 fuel oil usage for this source shall not exceed 1,000,000 gallons for any 12-month period.

Permit 951479P and information contained in the agreement letter dated December 16, 1999 from permittee.

Compliance Method: The permittee shall enter the amount of fuel oil used in Log 6.

E5-2. Heat input restriction

Maximum rated heat input for this source shall not exceed 144 MMBTU per hour. (144,000 cubic feet per hour of natural gas). The Technical Secretary may require the permittee to demonstrate compliance with this rate.

Permit Number 951479P

E5-3. Sulfur content limitation

The sulfur content of the No. 2 fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5% by weight.

TAPCR 1200-3-14-.01(3) and the information contained in the agreement letter dated December 16, 1999.

Compliance Method: Certification from the fuel supplier of the sulfur content (by weight) for each shipment of fuel oil must be maintained at the source location and kept available for inspection by the Technical Secretary or representative. Alternatively, the vendor may provide a statement to the effect that all shipments of fuel oil shall not exceed 0.5 percent sulfur by weight. All records shall be kept for a period of not less than five years.

E5-4. Particulate matter (PM) limitation

PM emitted from this source shall not exceed 2.6 pound per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.01(5), Construction permit 951479P and information contained in agreement letter dated June 30, 1999 from permittee.

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emission limit for PM. The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum heat input of 144 MMBtu/hour by the emission factor of 1.9 pounds per million cubic feet for PM as provided by the permittee. This emission factor is higher than the factor provided for natural gas combustion as listed in section 1.4 of AP-42 dated 3/98 or for fuel oil combustion as listed in section 1.3 of AP-42 dated 9/98.

E5-5. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) limitation

SO₂ emitted from this source shall not exceed 73.0 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-14-.03(5) and Construction permit 951479P

Compliance Method: Compliance is assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emission limit for SO₂ for natural gas and fuel oil containing less than 0.5 percent sulfur. The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum heat input of 144 MMBtu/hour by the emission factor of 0.6 pounds per million cubic feet for SO₂ as published in Table 1.4-2, Section 1.4 for Natural Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 3/98 or 142S (where S is the

percent sulfur) pounds per 1000 gallons of No. 2 Fuel Oil for SO₂ as published in Table 1.3-1, Section 1.3 for Fuel Oil Combustion of AP-42 dated 9/98.

E5-6. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) limitation

VOC emitted from this source shall not exceed 2.0 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.07(2) and Construction permit 951479P

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emission limit for VOC. The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum heat input of 144 MMBtu/hour by the emission factor of 5.5 pounds per million cubic feet for VOC as published in Table 1.4-2, Section 1.4 for Natural Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 3/98 or 0.34 pounds per 1000 gallons of No. 2 Fuel Oil for VOC as published in Table 1.3-3, Section 1.3 for Fuel Oil Combustion of AP-42 dated 9/98.

E5-7. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

NO_x emitted from this source shall not exceed 60.0 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.07(2) and Construction permit 951479P

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emission limit for NO_x. The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum heat input of 144 MMBtu/hour by the emission factor of 400 pounds Nitrogen Oxides per million standard cubic feet of Natural gas as provided in a letter dated April 18, 2000 from permittee. This emission factor is higher than the factor provided for natural gas combustion as listed in section 1.4 of AP-42 dated 3/98 or for fuel oil combustion as listed in section 1.3 of AP-42 dated 9/98.

E5-8. Carbon Monoxide (CO) limitation

CO emitted from this source shall not exceed 12.1 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.07(2) and Construction permit 951479P

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emission limit for CO. The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum heat input of 144 MMBtu/hour by the emission factor of 84 pounds per million cubic feet for CO as published in Table 1.4-1, Section 1.4 for Natural Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 3/98 or 5.0 pounds per 1000 gallons of No. 2 Fuel Oil for CO as published in Table 1.3-1, Section 1.3 for Fuel Oil Combustion of AP-42 dated 9/98.

E5-9. Visible emissions limitation

Visible emissions from this source shall not exhibit greater than ten percent (10%) percent opacity, except for one (1) six-minute period in any one (1) hour period, and for no more than four (4) six-minute periods in any twenty-four (24) hour period. Visible emissions shall be determined by EPA Method 9, as published in the current 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (6 minute average).

TAPCR 1200-3-5-.01(3) and the information contained in the agreement letter dated June 30, 1999.

Compliance Method: The permittee shall assure compliance with the opacity limitation by utilizing the Division's opacity matrix dated June 18, 1996 and amended September 12, 2005 for EPA Method 9 that is enclosed as Attachment 1.

If the magnitude and frequency of excursions reported by the permittee in the periodic monitoring for emissions is unsatisfactory to the Technical Secretary, this permit may be reopened to impose additional opacity monitoring requirements.

E5-10. Actual emissions for fee purposes

Per TAPCR 1200-3-26-.02(9), actual emissions shall be determined for fee purposes for each fee accounting period for the billable pollutants by completing Log 6.

LOG 6

LOG OF POLLUTANT EMISSION TONNAGE FOR SOURCE 02 FOR FEE PURPOSES AND FOR COMPLIANCE PURPOSES FOR THE ANNUAL USE OF FUEL OIL

Month/Year	Fuel Usage			Emissions			
	Natural Gas (million ft ³)	Fuel Oil (1000 gals)	Sulfur Content of Fuel Oil in Percent	PM (lbs)	SO ₂ (lbs)	VOC (lbs)	NO _x (lbs)
July/Year							
June/Year							
12 Month Total							
12 Month Total (tons)							

Note: Emission factors to be used are as follows:

Pollutant	Natural Gas (lbs/million cubic feet)	Fuel Oil (lbs/1000 gals.)
PM	1.9	2.0
SO ₂	0.6	142(S) where S is the sulfur content in percent
VOC	5.5	0.2
NO _x	400.0	20

CO is not included above since it is not a billable pollutant.

57-0189-03	One Product Straightener Process with Baghouse Control	A product straightener process and a baghouse. This product straightener is electrically powered. The baghouse is used to control PM.
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E6. Conditions specific to source 57-0189-03.**E6-1. Material input restriction**

Material input into this process shall not exceed 250,000 pounds per hour on a daily average basis. The Technical Secretary may require the permittee to demonstrate compliance with this limitation.

Permit Number 952118P

E6-2. Particulate matter (PM) limitation

PM emitted from this process shall not exceed 2.15 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.01(5) and information contained in agreement letter dated October 22, 1985 from TDEC.

Compliance Method: Compliance with this requirement shall be assured by maintaining a pressure drop across the baghouse greater than or equal to 1.0 inch of water. Log 7 below shall be used to assure compliance with this condition and in the reporting requirements of Condition E2 of this permit. Reports and certifications shall be submitted in accordance with Condition E2 of this permit.

LOG 7**PRODUCT STRAIGHTENER BAGHOUSE PRESSURE DROP (ΔP) FOR SOURCE 03**

Month	Year
Date	ΔP in H ₂ O
1	
2	
Etc.	

E6-3. Actual emissions for fee purposes

Per TAPCR 1200-3-26-.02(9), actual emissions shall be determined for fee purposes for each fee accounting period for the billable pollutants by completing Log 8.

LOG 8**LOG OF POLLUTANT EMISSION TONNAGE FOR SOURCE 03 FOR FEE PURPOSES**

Month/Year	Hours of Operation	PM (lbs)
July/Year		
June/Year		
12 Month Total (lbs)		
12 Month Total (tons)		

Notes: To calculate particulate emission multiply the number of hours operated by 2.15 lbs/hour

57-0189-04	Nine Preheaters	Nine preheaters with a total maximum heat input capacity of 48,000,000 BTU per hour. Fuel burning sources include three (3) ladle preheaters, two (2) tundish preheaters, one ladle dryout preheater, one ladle cover dryout preheater, one tundish dryout preheater, and one tapping spout dryout preheater. Natural gas is the primary fuel with propane as standby fuel. This source pays fees based on allowable.
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E7. Conditions specific to source 57-0189-04.**E7-1. Fuel usage restriction**

Natural gas and propane only shall be used as fuel for this source. The Technical Secretary may require the permittee to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.

Permit Number 743814P

E7-2. Heat input restriction

Maximum rated heat input for this source shall not exceed 48,000,000 BTU per hour. The Technical Secretary may require the permittee to demonstrate compliance with this rate.

Permit Number 953572P

E7-3. Particulate Matter (PM) limitation

PM emitted from this source shall not exceed 0.001 grains per dry standard cubic foot (1.9 pounds per hour).

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.01(5) and information contained in agreement letter dated February 28, 1996 from permittee.

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emissions limit for Particulate Matter (PM). The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum amount of fuel used as indicated by conditions E7-2 by the emission factor of 1.9 pounds per million cubic feet for PM as published in Table 1.4-2, Section 1.4 for Natural Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 3/98 or 0.4 pounds per 1000 gallons for Particulate Matter as published in Table 1.5-1, Section 1.5 for Liquefied Petroleum Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 10/96.

E7-4. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) limitation

SO₂ emitted from this source shall not exceed 0.1 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-14-.03(5)

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emissions limit for Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂). The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum amount of fuel used as indicated by conditions E7-2 by the emission factor of 0.6 pounds per million cubic feet for Sulfur Dioxide as published in Table 1.4-2, Section 1.4 for Natural Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 3/98 and 0.10 x % sulfur pounds per 1000 gallons for Sulfur Dioxide as published in Table 1.5-1, Section 1.5 for Liquefied Petroleum Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 10/96.

E7-5. Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) limitation

VOC emitted from this source shall not exceed 0.26 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.07(2)

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emissions limit for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum amount of fuel used as indicated by conditions E7-2 by the emission factor of 5.5 pounds per million cubic feet for Volatile Organic Compounds for uncontrolled small boiler as published in Table 1.4-2, Section 1.4 for Natural Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 3/98 and 0.3 pounds per 1000 gallons for Volatile Organic Compounds as published in Table 1.5-1, Section 1.5 for Liquefied Petroleum Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 10/96.

E7-6. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) limitation

NO_x emitted from this source shall not exceed 7.07 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.07(2)

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emissions limit for Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x). The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum amount of fuel used as indicated by conditions E7-2 by the emission factor of 100 pounds per million cubic feet for Nitrogen Oxides for uncontrolled small boiler as published in Table 1.4-1, Section 1.4 for Natural Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 3/98 and 14 pounds per 1000 gallons for Nitrogen Oxides as published in Table 1.5-1, Section 1.5 for Liquefied Petroleum Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 10/96.

E7-7. Carbon Monoxide (CO) limitation

CO emitted from this source shall not exceed 4.03 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.07(2)

Compliance Method: Compliance shall be assured by the calculation that emissions on an hourly basis at maximum capacity are less than the stated allowable emissions limit for Carbon Monoxide (CO). The calculation is performed by multiplying the maximum amount of fuel used as indicated by conditions E7-2 by the emission factor of 84 pounds per million cubic feet for Carbon Monoxide for

uncontrolled small boiler as published in Table 1.4-1, Section 1.4 for Natural Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 3/98 and 1.9 pounds per 1000 gallons for Carbon Monoxide as published in Table 1.5-1, Section 1.5 for Liquefied Petroleum Gas Combustion of AP-42 dated 10/96.

E7-8. Visible emissions limitation

Visible emissions from this source shall not exhibit greater than ten percent (10%) percent opacity, except for one (1) six-minute period in any one (1) hour period, and for no more than four (4) six-minute periods in any twenty-four (24) hour period. Visible emissions shall be determined by EPA Method 9, as published in the current 40 CFR 60, Appendix A (6 minute average).

TAPCR 1200-3-5-.01(3) and the information contained in the agreement letter dated June 30, 1999.

Compliance Method: The permittee shall assure compliance with the opacity limitation by utilizing the Division's opacity matrix dated June 18, 1996 and amended September 12, 2005 for EPA Method 9 that is enclosed as Attachment 1.

If the magnitude and frequency of excursions reported by the permittee in the periodic monitoring for emissions is unsatisfactory to the Technical Secretary, this permit may be reopened to impose additional opacity monitoring requirements.

57-0189-05	Scrap Steel Shredder	An electrically powered scrap steel shredder for recycling steel with three cyclones.
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E8. Conditions specific to source 57-0189-05.
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E8-1. Input capacity restriction

Input capacity for this source shall not exceed 400 tons per hour on a daily basis. The Technical Secretary may require the permittee to demonstrate compliance with this rate.

Permit Number 050995P

E8-2. Particulate Matter (PM) limitation

PM emitted from this source shall not exceed 25.0 pounds per hour.

TAPCR 1200-3-7-.01(5) and the information contained in the agreement letter dated January 22, 1999, from the permittee.

Compliance Method: This process shall not be operated without the use of cyclone control. Each cyclone shall be inspected daily to see if there are any abrasion holes. Any abrasion holes shall be promptly repaired. All plugging problems shall be remedied promptly. Compliance with the annual limit shall be assured by compliance with condition E8-3 and by completing Log 9 of condition E8-4.

E8-3. Operating hour restriction

Total hours of operation of this source shall not exceed 2,080 hours per year.

Permit Number 050995P

Compliance Method: The permittee shall complete Log 9 of condition E8-4.

E8-4. Actual emissions for fee purposes

Per TAPCR 1200-3-26-.02(9), actual emissions shall be determined for fee purposes for each fee accounting period for the billable pollutants by completing Log 9. Total operating hours shall be recorded for compliance purposes.

LOG 9**LOG OF POLLUTANT EMISSION TONNAGE FOR SOURCE 05 FOR FEE AND COMPLIANCE PURPOSES**

Month/Year	Hours of Operation	PM (lbs)
July/Year		
June/Year		
12 Month Total (lbs)		
12 Month Total (tons)		

Notes: To calculate particulate emission multiply the number of hours operated by 25.0 lbs/hour

END OF PERMIT NUMBER 558867

Permit Number: 558867

Expiration Date: September 5, 2012

ATTACHMENT 1

**OPACITY MATRIX DECISION TREE for
VISIBLE EMISSION EVALUATION METHOD 9
dated JUNE 18, 1996 and amended September 12, 2005**

Decision Tree PM for Opacity for Sources Utilizing EPA Method 9*

Notes:

PM = Periodic Monitoring required by 1200-3-9-.02(11)(e)(iii).

This Decision Tree outlines the criteria by which major sources can meet the periodic monitoring and testing requirements of Title V for demonstrating compliance with the visible emission standards in paragraph 1200-3-5-.01. It is not intended to determine compliance requirements for EPA's Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) Rule (formerly referred to as Enhanced Monitoring – Proposed 40 CFR 64).

Examine each emission unit using this Decision Tree to determine the PM required.*

Use of continuous emission monitoring systems eliminates the need to do any additional periodic monitoring.

Visible Emission Evaluations (VEEs) are to be conducted utilizing EPA Method 9. The observer must be properly certified to conduct valid evaluations.

Typical Pollutants
Particulates, VOC, CO, SO₂, NO_x, HCl, HF, HBr, Ammonia, and Methane.

Initial observations are to be repeated within 90 days of startup of a modified source, if a new construction permit is issued for modification of the source.

A VEE conducted by TAPCD personnel after the Title V permit is issued will also constitute an initial reading.

Reader Error

EPA Method 9, Non-NSPS or NESHAPS stipulated opacity standards: The TAPCD guidance is to declare non-compliance when the highest six-minute average** exceeds the standard plus 6.8% opacity (e.g. 26.8% for a 20% standard).

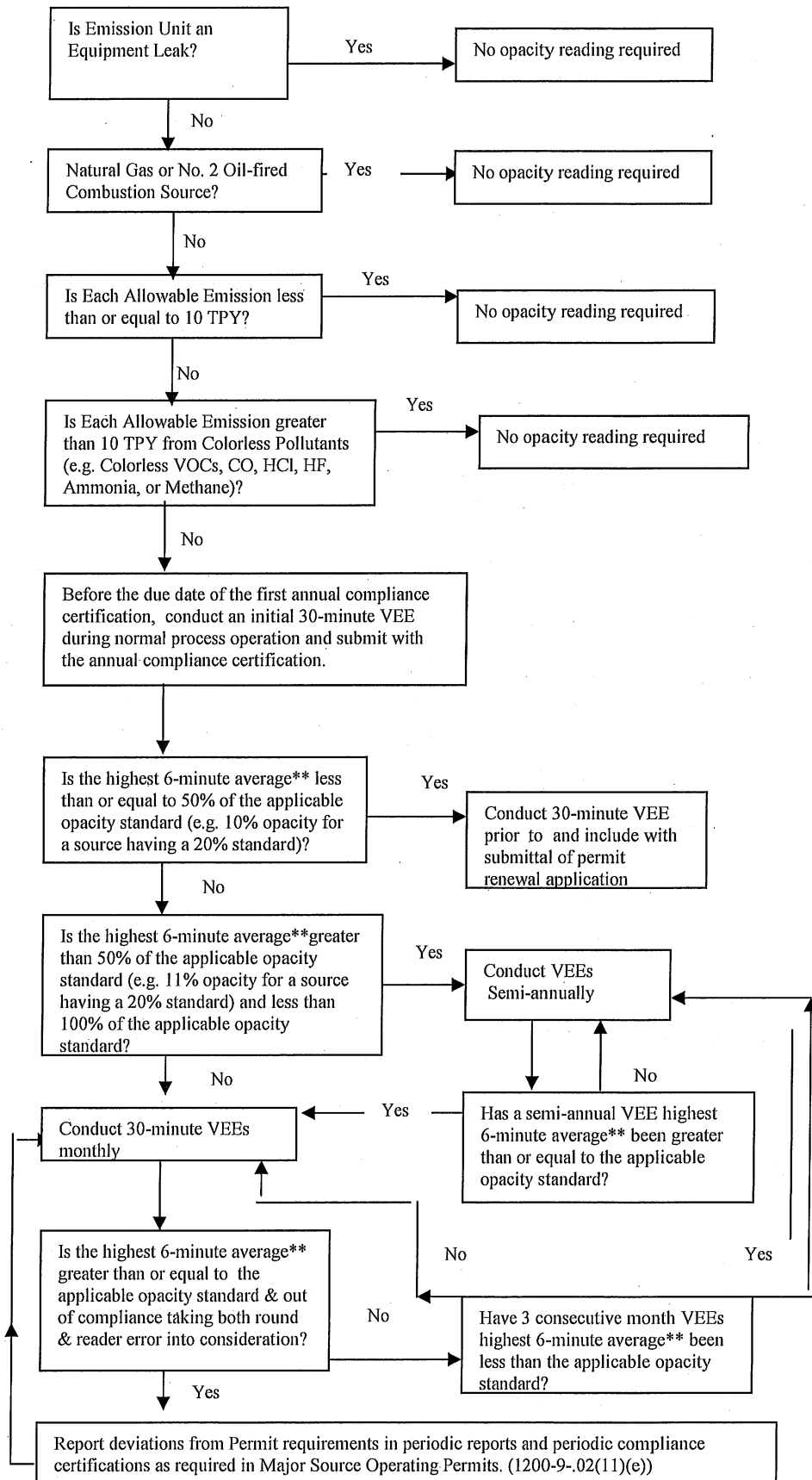
EPA Method 9, NSPS or NESHAPS stipulate opacity standards: EPA guidance is to allow only engineering round. No allowance for reader error is given.

*Not applicable to Asbestos manufacturing subject to 40 CFR 61.142

**Or second highest six-minute average, if the source has an exemption period stipulated in either the regulations or in the permit.

Dated June 18, 1996

Amended September 12, 2005



Permit Number: 558867

Expiration Date: September 5, 2012

ATTACHMENT 2

AP-42 EMISSION FACTORS

Table 1.4-1. EMISSION FACTORS FOR NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x) AND CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) FROM NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION^a

Combustor Type (MMBtu/hr Heat Input) [SCC]	NO _x ^b		CO	
	Emission Factor (lb/10 ⁶ scf)	Emission Factor Rating	Emission Factor (lb/10 ⁶ scf)	Emission Factor Rating
Large Wall-Fired Boilers (≥100) [1-01-006-01, 1-02-006-01, 1-03-006-01]				
Uncontrolled (Pre-NSPS) ^c	280	A	84	B
Uncontrolled (Post-NSPS) ^c	190	A	84	B
Controlled - Low NO _x burners	140	A	84	B
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	100	D	84	B
Small Boilers (<100) [1-01-006-02, 1-02-006-02, 1-03-006-02, 1-03-006-03]				
Uncontrolled	100	B	84	B
Controlled - Low NO _x burners	50	D	84	B
Controlled - Low NO _x burners/Flue gas recirculation	32	C	84	B
Tangential-Fired Boilers (All Sizes) [1-01-006-04]				
Uncontrolled	170	A	24	C
Controlled - Flue gas recirculation	76	D	98	D
Residential Furnaces (<0.3) [No SCC]				
Uncontrolled	94	B	40	B

^a Reference 11. Units are in pounds of pollutant per million standard cubic feet of natural gas fired. To convert from lb/10⁶ scf to kg/10⁶ m³, multiply by 16. Emission factors are based on an average natural gas higher heating value of 1,020 Btu/scf. To convert from lb/10⁶ scf to lb/MMBtu, divide by 1,020. The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data. NA = not applicable.

^b Expressed as NO_x. For large and small wall fired boilers with SNCR control, apply a 24 percent reduction to the appropriate NO_x emission factor. For tangential-fired boilers with SNCR control, apply a 13 percent reduction to the appropriate NO_x emission factor.

^c NSPS=New Source Performance Standard as defined in 40 CFR 60 Subparts D and Db. Post-NSPS units are boilers with greater than 250 MMBtu/hr of heat input that commenced construction modification, or reconstruction after August 17, 1971, and units with heat input capacities between 100 and 250 MMBtu/hr that commenced construction modification, or reconstruction after June 19, 1984.

**TABLE 1.4-2. EMISSION FACTORS FOR CRITERIA POLLUTANTS AND GREENHOUSE GASES FROM
NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION^a**

Pollutant	Emission Factor (lb/10 ⁶ scf)	Emission Factor Rating
CO ₂ ^b	120,000	A
Lead	0.0005	D
N ₂ O (Uncontrolled)	2.2	E
N ₂ O (Controlled-low-NO _x burner)	0.64	E
PM (Total) ^c	7.6	D
PM (Condensable) ^c	5.7	D
PM (Filterable) ^c	1.9	B
SO ₂ ^d	0.6	A
TOC	11	B
Methane	2.3	B
VOC	5.5	C

^a Reference 11. Units are in pounds of pollutant per million standard cubic feet of natural gas fired. Data are for all natural gas combustion sources. To convert from lb/10⁶ scf to kg/10⁶ m³, multiply by 16. To convert from lb/10⁶ scf to lb/MMBtu, divide by 1,020. The emission factors in this table may be converted to other natural gas heating values by multiplying the given emission factor by the ratio of the specified heating value to this average heating value. TOC = Total Organic Compounds. VOC = Volatile Organic Compounds.

^b Based on approximately 100% conversion of fuel carbon to CO₂. CO₂[lb/10⁶ scf] = (3.67) (CON) (C)(D), where CON = fractional conversion of fuel carbon to CO₂, C = carbon content of fuel by weight (0.76), and D = density of fuel, 4.2x10⁴ lb/10⁶ scf.

^c All PM (total, condensable, and filterable) is assumed to be less than 1.0 micrometer in diameter. Therefore, the PM emission factors presented here may be used to estimate PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} or PM₁ emissions. Total PM is the sum of the filterable PM and condensable PM. Condensable PM is the particulate matter collected using EPA Method 202 (or equivalent). Filterable PM is the particulate matter collected on, or prior to, the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train.

^d Based on 100% conversion of fuel sulfur to SO₂. Assumes sulfur content is natural gas of 2,000 grains/10⁶ scf. The SO₂ emission factor in this table can be converted to other natural gas sulfur contents by multiplying the SO₂ emission factor by the ratio of the site-specific sulfur content (grains/10⁶ scf) to 2,000 grains/10⁶ scf.

EMISSION FACTOR RATING: E

Pollutant	Butane Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)		Propane Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	
	Industrial Boilers ^b (SCC 1-02-010-01)	Commercial Boilers ^c (SCC 1-03-010-01)	Industrial Boilers ^b (SCC 1-02-010-02)	Commercial Boilers ^c (SCC 1-03-010-02)
PM ^d	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
SO ₂ ^e	0.09S	0.09S	0.10S	0.10S
NO _x ^f	21	15	19	14
N ₂ O ^g	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
CO ₂ ^{h,j}	14,300	14,300	12,500	12,500
CO	3.6	2.1	3.2	1.9
TOC	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
CH ₄ ^k	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

^a Assumes emissions (except SO_x and NO_x) are the same, on a heat input basis, as for natural gas combustion. The NO_x emission factors have been multiplied by a correction factor of 1.5, which is the approximate ratio of propane/butane NO_x emissions to natural gas NO_x emissions. To convert from lb/10³ gal to kg/10³ L, multiply by 0.12. SCC = Source Classification Code.

^b Heat input capacities generally between 10 and 100 million Btu/hour.

^c Heat input capacities generally between 0.3 and 10 million Btu/hour.

^d Filterable particulate matter (PM) is that PM collected on or prior to the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train. For natural gas, a fuel with similar combustion characteristics, all PM is less than 10 µm in aerodynamic equivalent diameter (PM-10).

^e S equals the sulfur content expressed in gr/100 ft³ gas vapor. For example, if the butane sulfur content is 0.18 gr/100 ft³, the emission factor would be (0.09 x 0.18) = 0.016 lb of SO₂/10³ gal butane burned.

^f Expressed as NO₂.

^g Reference 12.

^h Assuming 99.5% conversion of fuel carbon to CO₂.

^j EMISSION FACTOR RATING = C.

^k Reference 13.

Table 1.3-1. CRITERIA POLLUTANT EMISSION FACTORS FOR FUEL OIL COMBUSTION^a

Firing Configuration (SCC) ^a	SO ₂ ^b		SO ₃ ^c		NO _x ^d		CO ^e		Filterable PM ^f	
	Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Boilers > 100 Million Btu/hr										
No. 6 oil fired, normal firing (1-01-004-01), (1-02-004-01), (1-03-004-01)	157S	A	5.7S	C	47	A	5	A	9.19(S)+3.22	A
No. 6 oil fired, normal firing, low NO _x burner (1-01-004-01), (1-02-004-01)	157S	A	5.7S	C	40	B	5	A	9.19(S)+3.22	A
No. 6 oil fired, tangential firing, (1-01-004-04)	157S	A	5.7S	C	32	A	5	A	9.19(S)+3.22	A
No. 6 oil fired, tangential firing, low NO _x burner (1-01-004-04)	157S	A	5.7S	C	26	E	5	A	9.19(S)+3.22	A
No. 5 oil fired, normal firing (1-01-004-05), (1-02-004-04)	157S	A	5.7S	C	47	B	5	A	10	B
No. 5 oil fired, tangential firing (1-01-004-06)	157S	A	5.7S	C	32	B	5	A	10	B
No. 4 oil fired, normal firing (1-01-005-04), (1-02-005-04)	150S	A	5.7S	C	47	B	5	A	7	B
No. 4 oil fired, tangential firing (1-01-005-05)	150S	A	5.7S	C	32	B	5	A	7	B
No. 2 oil fired (1-01-005-01), (1-02-005-01), (1-03-005-01)	157S	A	5.7S	C	24	D	5	A	2	A
No. 2 oil fired, LNB/FGR, (1-01-005-01), (1-02-005-01), (1-03-005-01)	157S	A	5.7S	A	10	D	5	A	2	A

Table 1.3-1. (cont.)

Firing Configuration (SCC) ^a	SO ₂ ^b		SO ₃ ^c		NO _x ^d		CO ^e		Filterable PM ^f	
	Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Boilers < 100 Million Btu/hr										
No. 6 oil fired (1-02-004-02/03) (1-03-004-02/03)	157S	A	2S	A	55	A	5	A	10	B
No. 5 oil fired (1-03-004-04)	157S	A	2S	A	55	A	5	A	9.19(S)+3.22	A
No. 4 oil fired (1-03-005-04)	150S	A	2S	A	20	A	5	A	7	B
Distillate oil fired (1-02-005-02/03) (1-03-005-02/03)	142S	A	2S	A	20	A	5	A	2	A
Residential furnace (A2104004/A2104011)	142S	A	2S	A	18	A	5	A	0.4 ^g	B

^a To convert from lb/10³ gal to kg/10³ L, multiply by 0.120. SCC = Source Classification Code.^b References 1-2,6-9,14,56-60. S indicates that the weight % of sulfur in the oil should be multiplied by the value given. For example, if the fuel is 1% sulfur, then S = 1.^c References 1-2,6-8,16,57-60. S indicates that the weight % of sulfur in the oil should be multiplied by the value given. For example, if the fuel is 1% sulfur, then S = 1.^d References 6-7,15,19,22,56-62. Expressed as NO_x. Test results indicate that at least 95% by weight of NO_x is NO for all boiler types except residential furnaces, where about 75% is NO.For utility vertical fired boilers use 105 lb/10³ gal at full load and normal (>15%) excess air. Nitrogen oxides emissions from residual oil combustion in industrial and commercial boilers are related to fuel nitrogen content, estimated by the following empirical relationship: lb NO_x/10³ gal = 20.54 + 104.39(N), where N is the weight % of nitrogen in the oil. For example, if the fuel is 1% nitrogen, then N = 1.^e References 6-8,14,17-19,56-61. CO emissions may increase by factors of 10 to 100 if the unit is improperly operated or not well maintained.^f References 6-8,10,13-15,56-60,62-63. Filterable PM is that particulate collected on or prior to the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train. Particulate emission factors for residual oil combustion are, on average, a function of fuel oil sulfur content where S is the weight % of sulfur in oil. For example, if fuel oil is 1% sulfur, then S = 1.^g Based on data from new burner designs. Pre-1970's burner designs may emit filterable PM as high as 3.0 lb/10³ gal.

Table 1.3-3. EMISSION FACTORS FOR TOTAL ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (TOC), METHANE, AND NONMETHANE TOC (NMTOC) FROM UNCONTROLLED FUEL OIL COMBUSTION^a

EMISSION FACTOR RATING: A

Firing Configuration (SCC)	TOC ^b Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	Methane ^b Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)	NMTOC ^b Emission Factor (lb/10 ³ gal)
Utility boilers			
No. 6 oil fired, normal firing (1-01-004-01)	1.04	0.28	0.76
No. 6 oil fired, tangential firing (1-01-004-04)	1.04	0.28	0.76
No. 5 oil fired, normal firing (1-01-004-05)	1.04	0.28	0.76
No. 5 oil fired, tangential firing (1-01-004-06)	1.04	0.28	0.76
No. 4 oil fired, normal firing (1-01-005-04)	1.04	0.28	0.76
No. 4 oil fired, tangential firing (1-01-005-05)	1.04	0.28	0.76
Industrial boilers			
No. 6 oil fired (1-02-004-01/02/03)	1.28	1.00	0.28
No. 5 oil fired (1-02-004-04)	1.28	1.00	0.28
Distillate oil fired (1-02-005-01/02/03)	0.252	0.052	0.2
No. 4 oil fired (1-02-005-04)	0.252	0.052	0.2
Commercial/institutional/residential combustors			
No. 6 oil fired (1-03-004-01/02/03)	1.605	0.475	1.13
No. 5 oil fired (1-03-004-04)	1.605	0.475	1.13
Distillate oil fired (1-03-005-01/02/03)	0.556	0.216	0.34
No. 4 oil fired (1-03-005-04)	0.556	0.216	0.34
Residential furnace (A2104004/A2104011)	2.493	1.78	0.713

^a To convert from lb/10³ gal to kg/10³ L, multiply by 0.12. SCC = Source Classification Code.

^b References 29-32. Volatile organic compound emissions can increase by several orders of magnitude if the boiler is improperly operated or is not well maintained.

Table 12.5-1 (cont.).

Source	Units	Emission Factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	Particle Size Data
Electric arc furnace				
Melting and refining				
Uncontrolled carbon steel	kg/Mg (lb/ton) steel	19.0 (38.0)	C	Yes
Charging, tapping, and slagging	kg/Mg (lb/ton) steel	0.7 (1.4)	C	
Uncontrolled emissions escaping monitor				
Melting, refining, charging, tapping, and slagging	kg/Mg (lb/ton) steel			
Uncontrolled				
Alloy steel		5.65 (11.3)	A	
Carbon steel		25.0 (50.0)	C	
Controlled by: ^e				
Building evacuation to baghouse for alloy steel		0.15 (0.3)	A	
Direct shell evacuation (plus charging hood) vented to common baghouse for carbon steel		0.0215 (0.043)	E	Yes

ATTACHMENT 3

OTHER EMISSION FACTORS INFORMATION

Until the performance test as required by condition 14 of PSD permit 955863P is conducted establishing relative emission factors, SO₂, CO, VOC, and NO_x emissions from the EAF/LMF shall be determined using the log in combination with the emission factors listed below. Once the performance test has been conducted, the factors shall be replaced by those source specific factors resulting from the test.

Emission Factors for Electric Arc Furnace/Ladle Refining Vessel	
Pollutant	Factor (lb emitted / ton of steel produced)
SO ₂	0.30
CO	7.0
VOC	0.33
NO _x	0.54

ATTACHMENT 4

OTHER EMISSION POINT INFORMATION

Point	Stack ID	Process	DSCFM	Control Device
01	EAFBH1	EAF1 Baghouse #1 Canopy hood evacuation	464,912	Baghouse Serves Canopy Hood
01	EAFBH2	EAF1 Baghouse #2 DEC	695,082	Baghouse Serves DEC of Furnace
01	DSBV1	EAF1 Dust Silo Bin Vent	3000	Bin Vent—Small Pulse Jet Bags, continuous screw feed from EAFBH2
01	LSBV1	EAF1-Lime Silo Bin Vent	650	Bin Vent—Small Pulse Jet Bags
02	RH1	RH1 Reheat Furnace	35,000	Fuel Burning--No Control
03	BSBH1	BSI Bar Straightener	11,771	Pulse Jet Baghouse
04	PH1	Preheater exhaust fan #1 LP1, LP2, LP3, TP1, TP2, LD1, LCD1, TD1, TSD1	217,213	Fuel Burning--No Control
04	PH2	Preheater exhaust fan #2 LP1, LP2, LP3, TP1, TP2, LD1, LCD1, TD1, TSD1	217,213	Fuel Burning--No Control
05	Shred1	Shred Scrap Metal Shredder Stack	101,242	Cyclone

ATTACHMENT 5

COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING PLAN
